

THE PRESS.

ANDY W. FRANCISCO. JOHN D. CALDWELL.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

The Democratic Convention of Kansas yesterday nominated SAM MEDARY for Governor, and JOHN P. SLOUGH for Lieutenant Governor.

The Owl-Train.

The lightning messages ran until after midnight, causing our budget of Council news and other prepared matter of interest to clear the track. The telegraph, having the inside, caused them to turn out.

The McKicken Bequest.

The executors surrender their trust in the real estate to the city after the first of November. Then their eighteen months is up. The rent, in gross, is about \$19,000. The value of real estate, \$400,000.

Location of Street Railroad Tracks.
The following resolution was offered in the City Council last night, and lost:

Resolved, That the resolution directing the Street Railroad Company to lay their tracks in the center of the streets, be so amended as to permit a variation from the center, provided it be done under the direction of the Committee on Roads and Canal, and the Civil Engineer.

Not Bad.

As a squad of Doctor VATTIER's friends were firing a gun in front of the Postoffice, evening before last, in honor of his appointment, a reporter for the Press asked them what they were firing for? One of them replied: "Because PARAN is turned out of office. He has been trying to destroy the Democratic party and so has Old Buck, and we'll fire for his removal after awhile."

Turn-outs.

Mr. TOORER offered the following resolution in the City Council last night, which, after a sharp discussion, was lost:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company to lay down turn-outs on the line of their road, provided that said turn-outs be laid at the intersection of the streets, and under the direction of the Committee on Roads and Canal, and City Civil Engineer, the city to reserve the right to have them taken up by giving thirty days notice to the Company.

American Timber for the British Government.

Our forests are yielding their riches for the forts and war-ships of Great Britain. John Ball has received in the past three years from this country thirty large ship-loads of a superior white oak, from the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the Alleghany Mountains. Three hundred men are now engaged, near Cheat River, felling and preparing this timber, which is worked up in England for gun carriages. Brother J. furnishes J. B. steam cylinder presses and gun-stocks, and we hope will never have occasion to take the guns or the stocks away from her, unless the grumbler misbehaves himself in this San Juan affair.

Editorial Brevities.

FRAUDS IN ELECTIONS.—Candle-boxes, Cincinnati Directories, and such like stock in trade appear to have been in use at the Nebraska as well as Kansas elections.

Berkeley, the English hunter, lies sick at Fort Riley.

Late advice gives notice of the determinate selection of John Quintan, President of Provincial Theological Seminary, Mt. St. Mary's, Cincinnati, as Bishop of Mobile, Alabama. He is not over thirty years of age, and is a native of the Island of Sants.

Thomas J. Henley, formerly of Indiana, is spoken of as the probable selection by Gov. Weller as the appointed Senator of California, to fill the unexpired term of the ill-fated Broderick.

The Artist King having busted, Burns and Agassiz design taking off the angular head of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Louisville, if it expects to rank as a first-class city, and preserve the property of business men from confiscation, must clear away some of the grass from her streets, and provide cisterns which will hold water.

Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, now a resident of Indianapolis, recently elected Bishop of the North-west by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, was formerly of Louisville, Ky.

LEMON PIE.—We made three good pies from this recipe, and we commend it to our lady readers: Grate the rind and squeeze the rind, and squeeze the juice of two large lemons; three tea-cups of sugar; four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; four table-spoonsful of flour; two cups of water; add the whites of the eggs the last thing. Bake without an upper crust.

The last rail on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was laid yesterday.

CITY NEWS.

PROPOSED CHANGING OF STREET RAILROAD ROUTE.—The people of the Twelfth Ward, represented by their Councilmen, have favored a change in the route of the Queen City Passenger Street Railroad, so far as instead of running both ways on Western-row from the Brighton-house to Baymiller-house, to lay the return track from Brighton-house down Patterson-street to Bank-street, along Bank-street to Baymiller, thus making a circuit, instead of running twice over a space of two squares. The proposed change will be the special order for consideration at the next meeting of the City Council. The arrangement includes the consent of the securities of the company, and the terms and obligations of the Street Railroad ordinance and the contract.

PROPOSED BLOCKING SQUARES.—An application has been made to the City Council to block squares bounding Baum and Kilgus, between Third and Fifth-street, to prevent the erection of further wood-frame buildings. It was referred to the trustees of the First Ward.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Payne, a resident of Madison, Indiana, took passage, on Tuesday last, upon the Forest Queen, for this city, but in a short time afterward was taken with an internal bleeding, a kind of hemorrhage of the lungs, with which he died in a few hours.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.—The Sentinel, published at the Hoosier capital, is one of the most extensively circulated papers in that State, and offers a good medium for Cincinnati advertising. The proprietors are active business men and deserving of patronage.

Everything new and desirable in the way of light reading can be had at Pease & Co.'s, Sixth-street, east of Walnut.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

By the Persia's Mails.

New York, October 26.

The Persia's mails were sent South this morning. Messrs. Hewitt's circular reports a continuation of last week's improved feeling in cotton, with a liberal business and an advance of 1-16¢ to 1-8¢, on all descriptions free from sand. The better qualities are still most in demand, and the advance is chiefly upon them. India Cotton has been taken to an unusual extent for export, being free from sand, and it obtains a decided preference over common American. The imports of the week amount to 14,000 bales; at sea from America 35,000 bales, against 10,000 bales last year. New Orleans Middling 7-16¢; Mobile do. 7-16¢; Uplands 6-11-16¢. The same circular says that the Manchester market is unsatisfactory, having declined further, with a better disposition on the part of buyers to make extensive operations, even at lower prices than at present.

Messrs. Wakefield & Nash report more steadiness, and better descriptions of American are 1-16¢ higher. Lower grades are less unsatisfactory. The quotations are the same as furnished by Messrs. Hewitt's circular. Messrs. Clark & Sons report an advance of 3-4¢ for desirable American, which closes healthy with a good demand; Middling Orleans 7-16¢; do. Mobile 7-16¢; Middling Uplands 6-11-16¢. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a good demand for middling and better Orleans and Mobiles, the prices of these being 7-16¢ higher. The lower grades are difficult to sell at a slight reduction. Uplands have scarcely parted with the improvement, holders being willing sellers. The quotations for middlings are: Uplands 7-16¢; Mobiles 7-16¢; Uplands 6-11-16¢. Business at Manchester has increased under the hardening of prices at Liverpool.

Messrs. Klinworth & Cohen say that speculators occasionally venture on cheap American grades, but they generally recede in abeyance, awaiting apparently for the development of the American crop and European politics.

The exports of the week have been 12,000 bales, including 4,200 bales American. The closing quotations for middlings are: Orleans 7-16¢; Mobiles 7-16¢; Uplands 6-11-16¢.

The Russian Embassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna had been summoned by telegraph to meet the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw, on the 15th inst. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Odessoo on the 17th. It stated that notwithstanding the capture of Schanay, the Circassians are far from being subdued.

The Invincible Russ says that the mountaineers have another chief, not less intrepid and fanatical, and who may still resist for one or two winters.

The Russian army in the Caucasus consists of sixty thousand men.

A variety of rumors to the effect that Austria may decline to sign the treaty of peace if it is not in accordance with the preliminary articles of Villa Franca; that Austria desires to protract negotiations till the spring, when she will recommence the war; that Austria undertakes to guarantee to the Pope the conservation of the temporal power in the Legations, and others of a like nature were current and must be taken for what they are worth.

On the other hand, there are statements that the signing of the treaty of Zurich was hourly expected, and that the representatives of the powers would afterward meet in Congress.

The Paris Constitutional of the 15th, publishes an article signed by Secretary Boniface, stating that the only question to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt, the contrasting powers being agreed on all other points. The early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conference will be submitted to the Congress, the assembling of which all the European powers are agreed upon. The London Times's Paris correspondent corroborates the statement from Zurich that the French Government has demanded an indemnity from Piedmont for the expenses of the late war; also the payment of the arrears of pensions in connection with the first empire due from the Lombard Venetian Monte financing. The correspondent looks upon it that these demands have been made, knowing the limited finances of Sardinia, with the object of obtaining the cession of the Provinces of Savoy and Nice to France.

A pigeon shooting-match—England versus America—was commenced at Newmarket on the 13th. Mr. King, of Indiana, represented America, and Mr. Frere, of Hampshire, England. Mr. Frere killed thirty-nine birds out of the first fifty, while the American representative scored forty-two birds out of his fifty. It is remarked of Mr. King that, although described as an American, he is an Englishman, and has lived in the United States for only twelve years. The match was resumed on the 14th, but the result had not reached Liverpool.

The Dublin Evening Post states that the Cunard steamers are to touch at Cork and Newcastle, both going out and homeward bound.

A thrilling narrative is published of an attempt made by pirates and convicts, who were being conveyed by the ship *Arcturion* from Penang, to take possession of the ship. Out of fifty pirates, who came on deck in the dark, twenty-eight were killed and others wounded. Captain Corrigan gallantly maintained possession of his ship.

The Theater Royal, at Hull, had been completely destroyed by fire. No lives lost.

Queen Victoria formally opened the Lock Kaituma Water-works, which are to supply Glasgow, on the 14th inst.

The Great Eastern.

New York, October 26.

The Times contains a very thorough and interesting description of the trial trip of the *Great Eastern*, from a special correspondent, whom the Times describes as an American engineer, who has taken a professional interest in the matter.

The general conclusion the writer seems to have attained is that while the expectations of the public, unduly wrought up by incompetent authorities, are disappointed, those of the projectors are abundantly verified. Thus, while the vessel can not be advantageously employed for a mere trans-Atlantic service, it is perfectly adapted to the long Australian voyage for which it was designed. It cannot attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, but it can accomplish a rate of fifteen miles. It can not make a trip from Liverpool to New York in five days, but it can in ten. It does not wholly obviate the discomforts of a sea voyage; it does not go through the waves instead of over them, but it does pitch and roll so slightly as to cause little serious distress to the passengers. Other points of interest are developed by the trial; the security of the vessel is imperfect; the bulkheads are neither fire-tight nor water-tight; important valves are not as they should be, automatic; the apparatus for super-heating steam seems only to be available at the cost of great peril; the machinery is very far from having that completeness and that proportion people have been led to anticipate; the boilers are inadequate to furnish the power required by the engines; there is a want of harmony in the working of the screw and side-wheel engines, and the donkey engines are by no means as serviceable as certain American inventions of the same kind, and the machinery for raising and handling the anchors is likewise of an indifferent value. On the other hand, the vessel is under perfect control of the helm, with no greater amount of force than is required by a first-class frigate. The consumption of coal is moderate, and the engines work with none of the stiffness of new machinery. The opinion formed by the writer is thus, upon the whole, not unfavorable to its claims. Indeed, he does not hesitate to pronounce it a success. The same correspondent also gives the gratifying intelligence that the American trip of the *Great Eastern* is not to be deferred until Spring. The directors have determined to dispatch her on or very shortly after November 1.

From Albany.

Albany, October 26.

The Indemnity Insurance Company of this city has been dissolved by order of the Supreme Court, and a Receiver appointed.

Trial of the Virginia Insurrectionists.

CHARLESTON, VA., October 26.

Circuit Court, Judge Parker on the bench. Court met at ten o'clock. The Grand Jury was called and retired to resume the examination of witnesses. The Court took a recess, awaiting the return of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Johnson, United States Marshal, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived this morning and visited the prisoners. He identified Copeland as a fugitive from justice from Ohio. It is supposed that the object of this is to ferret out testimony implicating other parties. The excitement is unabated, and crowds of persons from the surrounding country are present. No news are entertained as to the unfaithfulness of the slaves, but a military guard is still kept up, fearing an attempt to rescue the prisoners. Consternation exists among the slaves, caused by a fear of being seized like those of Colonel Washington. They firmly believe that the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single slave has yet been implicated as even sympathizing with the insurrectionists. Those carried off have all been captured and returned to their masters. Cannon are stationed in front of the Court-house, and an armed guard is patrolling around the jail.

Captain Brown has consented to allow Messrs. Faulkner and Botts to act as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully and give him the advantage of every privilege that the law will allow.

Stevens declares he has no desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the Court should name them. There is a decided sympathy for Stevens, not only on account of his sufferings, but also because he has shown none of that vindictive and hardihood that characterizes Brown. His regret is recorded as caused by the consequences of his folly.

The examination yesterday indicated that the other prisoners have lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course.

Twelve o'clock—Court reassembled.—The jury reported a true bill against the prisoners and was discharged.

Charles B. Harding, assisted by Andrew Hunter, represented the Commonwealth; Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts, counsel for the prisoners. True bill read against each prisoner, first for conspiring with negroes to produce insurrection; second, for treason to the Commonwealth, and third, for murder.

The prisoners were brought into Court, accompanied by a body of armed men. Brown looked somewhat better, his eyes not being so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and relied on a machine in the court room floor, and was unable to sit up; he had the appearance of a dying man, breathing with difficulty and panting for breath.

Before reading the arraignment, Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners, stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) was appointed by the County Court, and considering his duty in that capacity as having ended, had left. The prisoners, therefore, had no counsel, so that if they were to be tried, it would be necessary to appoint additional counsel. The Court stated that it would give them any members of the bar they might select. After consulting Captain Brown, Mr. Botts said that the prisoner retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green assist him. If the Court would accede to that arrangement, it would be very agreeable to him personally.

The Court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Brown arose and said: "I do not intend to deny the Court, but I merely wish to say, I have been promised a fair trial, that I am not now in circumstances that enable me to attend a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe injury in the back, or rather in one kidney, which enables me very much. But I am doing well, and I only ask for a very short delay of my trial, and I think I may get able to listen to it, and I merely ask that, as the saying is, 'the devil may have his due,' no more. I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired, and rendered indistinct, in consequence of the wounds I have about my head. I can not hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the Court said this morning. I would be glad to hear what is said on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect, so that, seeing that under the circumstances a very short time would be all I would ask. I do not presume to ask more than a very short delay, so that I may in some degree recover, and be able, at least, to listen to my trial, and hear what questions are asked of the citizens, and what their answers are. If that could be allowed me, I should be very much obliged."

Hunter said the request was rather premature; the arrangements could be made, and this question could then be considered. The Court ordered the indictment to be read, so that each prisoner could plead guilty or not guilty, and then the Court would consider the request. The prisoners were compelled to stand during the arraignment, Brown also standing.

Brown stood up with difficulty, and Stevens was held upright by two bailiffs.

Porter Crayon was present and took sketches of the prisoners as they stood.

The reading of the indictment occupied about twenty minutes. The prisoners each responded to the usual question, "Not Guilty," and then the Court retired separately.

Mr. Faulkner—The State elects to try John Brown.

The Court—His condition must be inquired into.

Mr. Botts—I am instructed to say, by Mr. Brown, that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed in his trial at this time. He has also heard to-day, that counsel of his own choice will be here, whom he will, of course, prefer. He asks only for a delay of two or three days. It seems to me to be a reasonable request, and I hope the Court will grant it.

Mr. Hunter said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor of the Commonwealth, or any one occupying that position, to oppose anything that justice required, nor to object to anything that involved a simple consideration of humanity, where it could be properly allowed; yet in regard to this proposition, to delay the trial of John Brown one, two or three days, they deemed it their duty that the Court, before determining the matter, should be put in possession of facts and circumstances judiciously that they were aware of in the line of their duties as prosecutor. His own opinion was, that it was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner for a single day, and that there was no necessity for it. He alluded in general terms to the condition of things with which they are surrounded, being such as rendered it dangerous to try anything of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of our community growing out of the circumstances connected with the affairs for which the prisoners are to be tried, and that our law in making special provisions for allowing a brief time than usual, in case of conviction for such offenders, within the discretion of the Court, between condemnation and execution, is evidently intended indirectly to the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly in proceedings of this kind.

In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the Court not to receive any important statements of the prisoners as sufficient ground for delay, but that the jailer and physician be examined. As to expecting that Brown, in the way of the prisoners, had shown any signs of weakness, he had procured such counsel as they desired, but on the contrary every facility had been afforded. Able and intelligent counsel had been assigned them here, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of these gentlemen from the North who had been written to. There was also a public duty resting upon them to avoid as far as possible the forms of the law with reference to the great and imperative duty of the principle, i. e., giving a fair and impartial trial to the prisoner. The introduction of anything likely to weaken our position and to give strength to our enemies abroad; whether it issued from the jury, or whether it comes from the mouth of

the prisoner, or any other source, it was their position that had been impaired and jeopardized as they suppose by enemies.

Mr. Harding, on the ground of dangerous delay, also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing on the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had enjoyed no opportunity for consulting with the prisoner or preparing a defense. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off but sufficient time had not been afforded to receive answers. Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable.

Mr. Botts added, that at present the excitement was so great as perhaps to deter Northern counsel from coming, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners were to have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed, they would come and take part in the case.

The Court stated that if physical inability was shown, a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about them coming. Under the circumstances in which the prisoners were situated, it was natural that they should seek delay. The brief period rendered before the close of the term of the Court, rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditious as was practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays, he would request the physician who had attended Brown, to testify as to his condition.

Something More About Brown.

CHARLESTON, October 26.

Brown has made no confession, but on the contrary says that he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and that he is confident He will rescue him from the perils that surround him. He says that he has had rifles aimed at him, knives at his throat, and his life in great peril as it now is, but that God has always been at his side. He knows that God is with him, and fears nothing.

Alexander H. Boteler, member of Congress elect from this District, has collected five thousand one hundred letters from the citizens residing in the neighborhood of Brown's house, who subscribed before the arrival of the marines. Letters are also in possession of Andrew Hunter, who has also a number of letters obtained from the house by the marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of conspirators, containing forty-seven signatures; also a receipt from Horace Greeley for letters, &c., received from Brown, and an accurately traced map from Chambers to Brown's house, &c., a copy of a letter from Brown, stating that the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, and that they should arrive singly; also a letter signed "Merriam," stating that if \$20,000 was wanted, "C. S." was good for one-fifth. Brown tells them to let women write letters, not the men. There is also a letter from J. E. Cook, stating that the Maryland election was about to come off; the people will become excited, and we will get some of the candidates to join our side.

Examination of a Supposed Insurgent.

CHARLES, PENN., October 26.

The man under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was this afternoon brought before Judge Graham on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Watt's presented a warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon a requisition of the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of a fugitive from justice named Albert Hazlett. There was no positive evidence to identify the prisoner, as the person named in the requisition, but it was proved that the pistols in his possession when arrested, were of the same manufacture as those cited by the insurance, and that his dress and appearance corresponded with the description given by a person who had seen Hazlett at Harper's Ferry.

Arrival of the Steamer Jason—Two Days Later.

St. Johns, N. F., October 26.

The steamer *Jason*, from Liverpool the 17th, arrived to-day. Her arrival is two days later than those by the *Persia*. The American Minister was courteously received at Peking, and it was expected that he would send home the ratified treaty by the next mail. It was expected that the *Great Eastern* would leave for Portland on the 24th of October. The negotiations before the Zurich Conference were still pending.

Kansas Politics.

LEAVENWORTH, October 26.

The Democratic State Convention at Lawrence, yesterday, nominated Sam Medary for Governor, John P. Slough for Lieutenant Governor, John A. Hildeman for Member to Congress, and Williams, the present Associate Judge, for Chief Justice.

Burning of a Railroad Bridge.

LEXINGTON, KY., October 26.

The bridge over the river Elkhorn, on the Lexington and Louisville Railroad, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss estimated at between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Gov. Wise Sends a Requisition for Cook.

KRONSEID, October 26.

Gov. Wise has dispatched a requisition to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the custody of Capt. Cook, arrested last night near Chambersburg.

Capt. Cook Again.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 26.

Gov. Packer has promptly ordered that Capt. John Cook, now confined in the Chambersburg prison, and Hazlett in the Carlisle prison, be delivered up to the authorities of Virginia for trial.

Dixon's Sugar-coated Pills.

Purely Vegetable and Pleasant to Use.

Admitted to be the Best Family Pill in use.

Prepared only by GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, 402-20-21.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CINCINNATI LODGE, No. 133.
F. and M. S. State of Ohio.
ING. October 27, at 7 o'clock, P. M. All members of the Lodge are requested to be present. By order of the W. M. JACKSON SLANE, Sec'y.

THAT DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN Blood Pills and Blood Purifier are a positive cure for Dyspepsia is proved by numerous testimonials in the Doctors' possession, which can be examined at his office, No. 6 East Fourth-street, by any one at any time. oct-26

L. O. F.—THE OFFICERS and members of LOANING VILLAGE LODGE, No. 101, notified to attend a regular meeting, to be held at 7 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th October. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired, as interesting business will come before the Lodge. Brothers of the Order are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Lodge, WALTER JONES, N. G. JOHN H. BARNETT, P. S.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c.—PALMER'S Glycerine Lotion entirely free from all unpleasant odor, and as it possesses remarkable healing properties, it is the almost universal favorite with those persons who are troubled with chapped hands. oct-26

COLD CREAM OF ROSE, LIP-SALVE, &c.—Constantly preparing these articles and can furnish a fresh supply at any time. oct-26

Manufacture and Importer of Perfumery, No. 26 West Fourth-street. oct-26

FINE TOILET SOAP.—DO you use face cream or soap? Do you use winter approaches? More than likely it is because the soap you use. Then try some other kind. You may meet with a cold cream, but you will not find the smooth during the coldest weather. We select our stock with special reference to this quality, and it is now larger and more complete than ever. oct-26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOAKS

—AND—

SHAWLS!

New Styles

ON MONDAY,

OCTOBER 24.

CORNER OF

COLE & HOPKINS,

FIFTH AND VINE-STS.

[oct-24-17]

OFFICE OF THE PASSENGER

GENERAL AND COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, N. Y. corner of Third and Main-streets, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This office is now open. Cars will start, at intervals of ten minutes, from 5:30 A. M. up from Wood to Lawrence-street, and on Lawrence-street to Smith, and on Fifth-street to Wood. Citizens will please bear in mind that the cars will invariably cross intersecting streets before stopping for passengers. oct-24

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DIS-

COVERY is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians, and by the most careful druggists throughout the United States, to be the most effective blood-purifier ever known, and to have relieved many suffering, and effected more permanent cures than any preparation known to the profession. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald-head, itchy eruptions of whatever nature, are cured by a few bottles, and the system restored to full strength and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of numerous sores, and other corrupt and running ulcers, are given in the pamphlet with each bottle. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, SMITH, RICHMOND & CO., and JOHN M. DIXON. Price \$1. oct-24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



Sewing Machines!

REMOVED TO

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE,

No. 77 FOURTH-STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio. [oct-27]

\$150 REWARD.—The undersigned

offers a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest of Carl Gille, and the return of the money taken by him while in our employ, on the 25th inst. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexioned, small build, whiskers, small nose, eyes, blue, thick lips, and aged about thirty-six years. He is a German, and speaks both English and German. He is now in the hands of the police at the City Jail. J. LAUER & CO., 100 Pearl and 111 Third-street. oct-26

BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE AND

PHOSPHENE.—Constant supply always on hand. R. BARTLETT & CO., 28 West Front-street. oct-26

COAL OIL AND FLUID LAMPS.—A

large supply for sale at the lowest prices. R. BARTLETT & CO., 28 West Front-street. oct-26

POTASH, GLUE AND CASTOR OIL.

20 casks Potash, 20 bbls. assorted Glue, 10 bbls. prime Castor Oil. R. BARTLETT & CO., 28 West Front-street. oct-26